

ANGLO UNITED
Development Corporation
LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT



1966



Aerial view of campsite at 'Project Circle' N.W.T.



ANGLO UNITED

Development Corporation
LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST

1966

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

PATRICK J. HUGHES *President and Director*
ROBERT E. FASKEN *Vice-President and Director*
MATTHEW GILROY *Vice-President and Director*
L. JULES GREGOIRE *Vice-President and Director*
ALAN R. B. LOWE *Vice-President and Director*
G. WARREN ARMSTRONG *Secretary-Treasurer and Director*
MICHAEL MCCARTHY *Director*
J. D. SERVICE *Director*

RESIDENT MANAGER, IRELAND

PHILIP R. WILSON, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

MINING CONSULTANTS

GORDON W. MOORE, B.Sc., P.Eng.
G. W. McCONNELL, M.A.Sc., P.Eng.
and JOHN H. PARKER, B.Sc., P.Eng.
of Precambrian Mining Services Limited.

AUDITORS

MCDONALD, CURRIE & CO., Chartered Accountants
120 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada.

BANKERS

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Toronto, Canada.

SHARES LISTED

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE,
Toronto, Canada.

ANGLO UNITED DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
and its wholly-owned subsidiary,
ANGLO UNITED INVESTMENTS LIMITED.

EXECUTIVE AND HEAD OFFICE

Suite 1905, Seven King Street East, Toronto, Canada

IRISH OFFICE

162 Clontarf Road, Dublin 3, Ireland.

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Directors present the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Company, together with the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1966.

The year 1966 was the most active on record for your Company in terms of its exploration programs both in Canada and Ireland. During the year, expenditures for exploration and related costs, totalled \$166,269. Encouraging results were obtained in a number of key projects, details of which are reviewed under appropriate headings. In connection with the Mobile Property, Stewart, British Columbia, additional geochemical surveying was carried out over portions of the property not covered in the 1965 program. The results of this work viewed against other undertakings of your Company which have higher priority in terms of merit and exploration potential, led to a decision to allow the working option agreement to lapse when the option comes due.

In addition to the mining properties, varying interests in prospective and producing petroleum acreage in Western Canada are held by the Company.

'PROJECT CIRCLE'

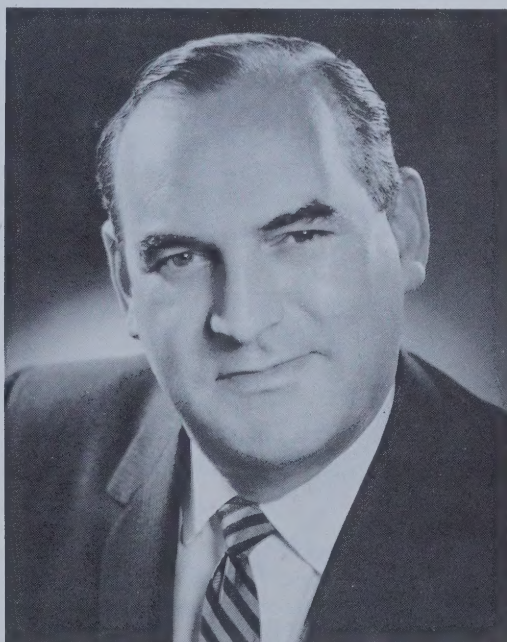
Project Circle was designed to explore the base metal possibilities of a number of favourable volcanic (greenstone) belts north of Great Slave Lake, about 100 miles northeast of the Town of Yellowknife, in the Northwest Territories. The area selected extends for a distance of approximately 40 miles northeast by southwest. Northgate Exploration Limited is participating in this undertaking to the extent of 25% of the costs.

Improvements in transportation facilities, notably the Pine Point railway and the Federal 'roads to resources' construction program, have enhanced the mining economics of the Great Slave Lake Area by reducing ore grade requirements to more reasonable expectations, particularly in large tonnage deposits. The southern claims of Project Circle are only a few miles from the projected all-weather road planned by the Federal Government.

An initial reconnaissance geophysical survey program over selected areas was undertaken during April and May, 1966, employing two geophysical

crews. A total of 10 large sulphide-type conductors were located in favourable geological environments during this preliminary phase.

Follow-up work commenced in June and included electromagnetic (E.M.) and magnetometer surveys combined with geological mapping and prospecting. To the end of August, approximately 150 line miles of E.M. survey were completed on 400 foot line



Patrick J. Hughes — President

spacing, and, in addition, detailed E.M. and magnetometer surveys on 100 foot line spacing were completed on eight major conductors.

The more detailed geophysical work was concentrated on the south end of the 40-mile belt in the Hart-Rivett Lakes Area where several claim blocks had been originally staked to protect conductors outlined by the initial reconnaissance work. Further claims were acquired as the follow-up work located additional encouraging targets. The total of 159 claims staked in this sector, as noted in the August

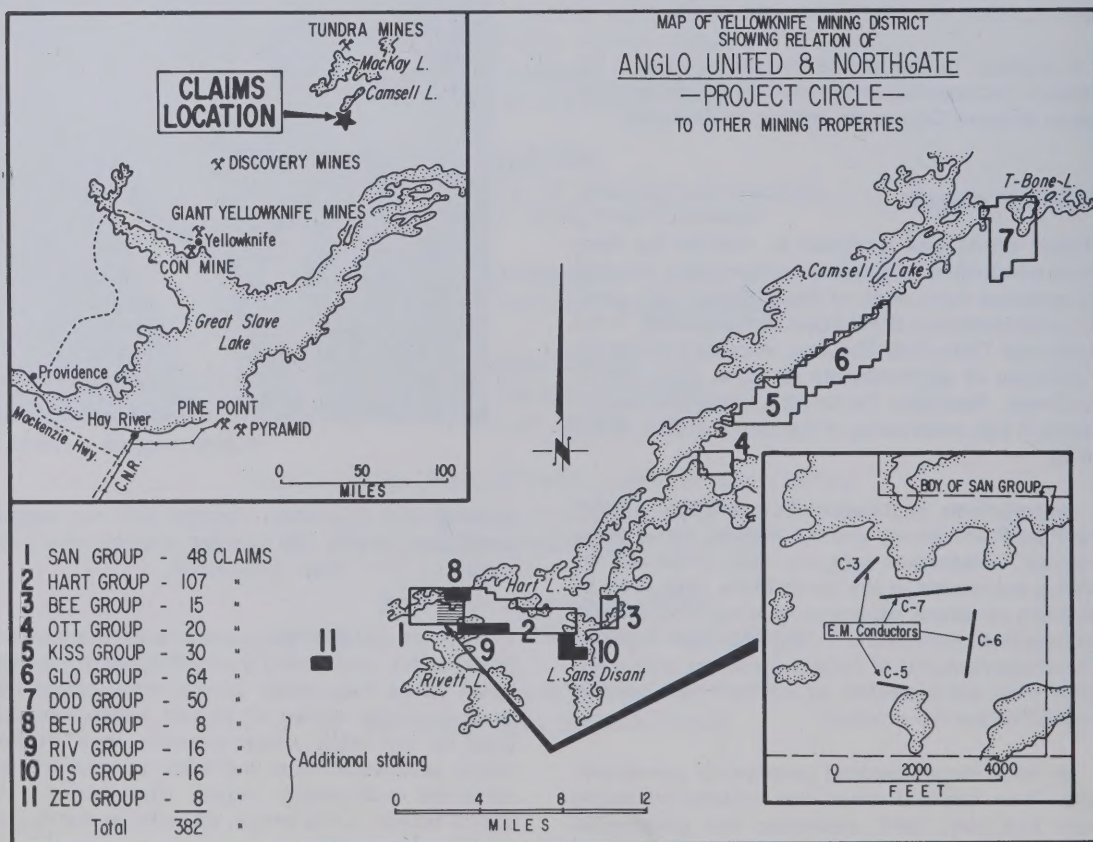
16, 1966, Progress Report to Shareholders, was expanded to 210 claims, making a grand total of 382 claims staked during the season.

An area comprising approximately 130 claims in the Hart-Rivett Lakes sector was completely covered by reconnaissance E.M. surveys and detailed work was done on nine promising conductors. Copper-zinc mineralization was found in surface exposures at the edges of four conductive zones, and copper-nickel mineralization was uncovered by trenching on another zone, designated the C-6 sulphide zone.

Toward the end of the 1966 season, a decision was made to test some of the zones by diamond drilling. In a preliminary evaluation to ascertain that the conductors were due to sulphide mineralization, a zone convenient to the site where drilling equipment was delivered by airplane, was tested by a few shallow holes which confirmed the existence of such mineralization.

The C-6 conductor was selected as one of the first targets. It had been traced for about 1,500 feet and was exposed in part for about 700 feet. A number of trenches were put down along the exposed portion, and chip sampling returned an overall average of 0.6% copper and 0.3% nickel. A 36-foot width was exposed in one of these trenches.

Encouraging copper-nickel values were obtained in 11 drill holes which probed the C-6 conductor. A strike length of 1,250 feet was tested at shallow horizons, varying from 50 to 100 feet, by holes spaced at approximately 100-foot intervals. The six southernmost holes covering a strike length of 600 feet intersected mineralization showing an average width of 16.0 feet grading 0.39% copper and 0.54% nickel for a combined gross value of \$13.45 per ton, indicating approximately 1,250 tons per vertical foot in this section.





Campsite at 'Project Circle' — March 1966

The holes drilled to the north indicated narrower widths and although the copper average was approximately the same, the nickel content was lower. Included in the core intersections obtained in this 11-hole series, was a 30-foot section averaging 0.41% copper and 0.71% nickel. Narrower sections up to 2% combined copper-nickel across 9.0 feet were also obtained. The diorite intrusive containing the C-6 sulphide zone has minimum dimensions of about 3,000 feet in width by about 6,000 feet in length, with irregular borders. Scattered occurrences of high grade copper float have been located north of the drilled area.

Two machines were used in this initial phase of the drilling program which was temporarily suspended during October owing to the pending annual freeze-up. The results of the shallow drilling on the C-6 zone were sufficiently encouraging to warrant testing at a deeper horizon. Six drill hole locations were selected for this latter test with drilling being resumed in November, however, only three holes had

been completed when extreme weather conditions, which add heavily to drilling costs, made it impracticable to continue operations during the winter.

Comparable mineralization was encountered in this drilling which probed to a maximum depth of 300 feet. The zone is open for extension both to the north and south.

Several large strong anomalies with known associated base metal values are as yet untested in the Hart-Rivett Lakes Area, one of the largest of which may be related to a diorite intrusive similar to the C-6. Only limited work has been done on numerous other conductors staked during the initial reconnaissance surveys. In particular, the copper-nickel showings on the 50-claim DOD group at the extreme northeast of the 40-mile belt on which the total 382 claims were staked, require detailed evaluation. It is planned to continue this program during the more favourable working conditions in the spring.



An area of rock exposure at the shore of Hart Lake (San Group) Below: Another campsite at 'Project Circle', note radio-telephone for communication with Yellowknife.



EXPLORATION PROJECTS IN IRELAND

Your company continues to pursue extensive exploration throughout Ireland.

Up to three crews were employed during the 1966 calendar year as the company expanded the broadly-based geochemical reconnaissance program which was initiated during the summer of 1965. The total area covered by this geochemical surveying during 1966, including both stream-sediment and soil sampling, was approximately 1,650 square miles in seventeen counties throughout Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This was in addition to the detailed geochemical surveys carried out in the areas of geochemical anomalous zones on the company's various prospecting licences.

In addition to work carried out on its own prospecting licences, diamond drilling was carried out on three licences jointly held with associated companies, and geochemical reconnaissance surveying similarly conducted in participation with an associated company in County Waterford with a resultant application for three new prospecting licences.

During 1966, your company was granted a number of new prospecting licences in the Republic of Ireland, including No. 663, Clare Island, County Mayo; No. 689, Rathdowney, County Leix; Nos. 723-726 inclusive, in County Kildare; No. 727, Bogganstown, County Meath; and Nos. 862 and 863 (immediately to the south of No. 727), Maynooth and Rathangan, County Kildare. The prospecting licences held in participation with associated companies, Nos. 405, 415, 504 and 532, are retained.

Quite recently, two additional prospecting licences, Nos. 735 and 736, were issued jointly to your company and Tara Exploration, as a result of the aforementioned geochemical reconnaissance survey in Waterford County. An application has been jointly submitted by your company and Tara for a third prospecting licence in this area, covering about 11 square miles.

During the year, the option held on ground in Newtownards, County Down, Northern Ireland, was dropped following further investigation that revealed the abnormally high geochemical values were caused by other than mineralized sources. This was demonstrated by samples taken from two to three feet below surface, some being just above bedrock. All samples were virtually negative of mineralization.

The following is a tabulation of the prospecting licences currently held by your company, including the licence in County Waterford for which an application has been jointly made with Tara Exploration, together with other licences in which varying interests are held with associated companies. The total area involved in these prospecting licences is approximately 195 square miles.

Licence				Sq.
Nos.	District	County		Miles
(a) 405	Bonmahon	Waterford		12
(b) 415	Rathdrum	Wicklow		11
424	Glasbolie	Donegal		6
467	Golden	Tipperary		11
472	Ballyshannon	Donegal		10
(c) 504	Tramore	Waterford		12
(a) 532	Bonmahon	Waterford		12
663	Clare Island	Mayo		2
689	Rathdowney	Leix		13
723	Prosperous	Kildare		10
724	Rathcoffey	Kildare		15
725	Kildare	Kildare		10
726	Carton	Kildare		8
727	Bogganstown	Meath		7
(a) 735	Tramore	Waterford		14
(a) 736	Tramore	Waterford		11
862	Maynooth	Kildare		10
863	Rathangan	Kildare		10
(d) A98	Tramore	Waterford		11

- NOTES:** (a) 50% interest, jointly held with Tara Exploration and Development Company Limited;
- (b) 25% interest, jointly held with Gortdrum Mines Limited, Irish Base Metals Limited (Northgate Exploration Limited subsidiary), and Tara Exploration and Development Company Limited;
- (c) 33½% interest, jointly held with Irish Base Metals Limited, and Tara Exploration and Development Company Limited;
- (d) Application being made jointly with Tara Exploration and Development Company Limited in which a 50% interest will be held when prospecting licence is issued.

A reference map showing the location of the various holdings and interests of the company throughout Ireland appears overleaf.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1966 PROGRAMS IN IRELAND

Follow-up geophysical surveying employing the induced polarization method was carried out over the geochemically anomalous area outlined in previous work on Prospecting Licences Nos. 424 and 472 in the Ballyshannon District. Although several weak anomalies were indicated in the I.P. survey, the interpretation against surface prospecting was that the high geochemical values were more likely caused by weak bedrock mineralization. It is planned to test specific areas by several drill holes, up to a total of 1,000 feet of drilling, tentatively scheduled for the spring or summer of 1967.

Additional prospecting and check geochemical sampling was carried out on Prospecting Licence No. 467 in County Tipperary. This work was largely inconclusive in that no definite anomalies were indicated, but in view of the unresolved weakly anomalous zones, and the favourable geological environment, it is felt that additional detail work is warranted.

Preliminary exploration including geochemical surveys and some prospecting was carried out on Prospecting Licences Nos. 723, 724, 725 and 726 and further work has been recommended for most of these licence areas. Specifically, in addition to additional detail geochemical surveys and prospecting to be carried out on Nos. 723 and 724, drilling is already warranted in some places on the basis of geochemical results to date.

Follow-up geophysical surveying by induced polarization on Prospecting Licence No. 727, Boggans-town, has indicated definite targets with coinciding geochemical values that warrant a total of at least 2,000 feet of diamond drilling which is planned to commence as soon as drilling equipment can be dispatched to the property.

Preliminary exploration was also carried out on Prospecting Licences Nos. 663, 689, 862 and 863. While it is too early to evaluate the results of soil sampling on No. 689, it is noted that this licence is adjacent to one held by the Lenadele Syndicate (in which Tara Exploration is participating) where anomalous zinc values were reported and deep auger drilling for soil samples is now in progress. In connection with No. 863 where some detail soil sampling was carried out by your company and further work is warranted, it is noted that Newmont Mining has drilled on its licence adjacent to the east, and it is indicated that further drilling may be done in 1967.

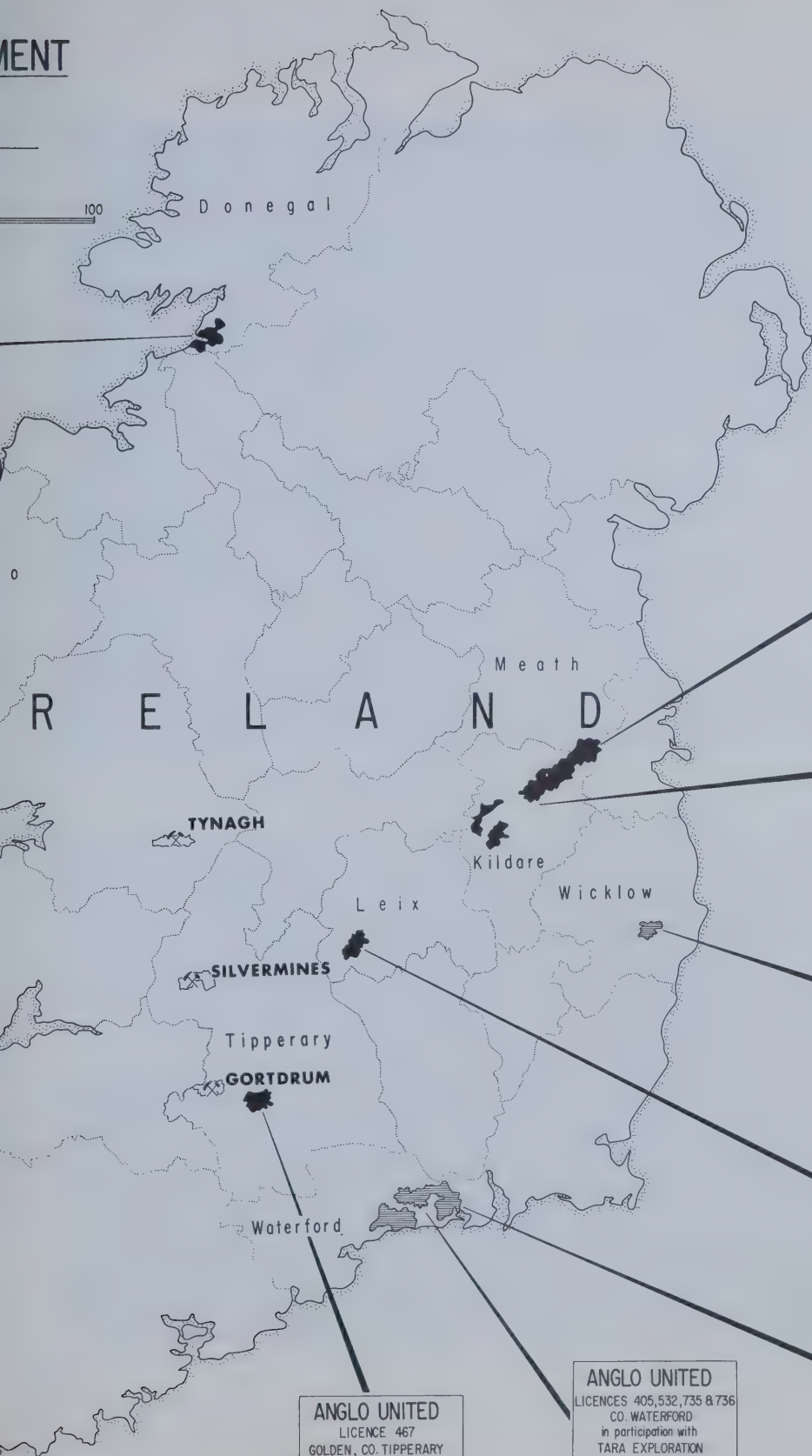
—IRISH INTE



ANGLO UNITED
LICENCES 424 & 472
BALLYSHANNON, CO. DONEGAL

ANGLO UNITED
LICENCE 663
CLARE ISLAND, CO. MAYO





ANGLO UNITED
LICENCE 727
BOGGANSTOWN, CO. MEATH

ANGLO UNITED
LICENCES 723, 724, 725, 726,
862 & 863
COUNTY KILDARE

ANGLO UNITED
LICENCE 415
RATHDRUM, CO. WICKLOW
in participation with
TARA EXPLORATION,
GORTDRUM & IRISH
BASE METALS

ANGLO UNITED
LICENCE 689
RATHDOWNEY, CO. LEIX

ANGLO UNITED
LICENCE 467
GOLDEN, CO. TIPPERARY

ANGLO UNITED
LICENCES 405, 532, 735 & 736
CO. WATERFORD
in participation with
TARA EXPLORATION

ANGLO UNITED
LICENCE 504
TRAMORE, CO. WATERFORD
in participation with
TARA EXPLORATION &
IRISH BASE METALS

In addition to the foregoing programs carried out on the various prospecting licences, your company is currently engaged in a reconnaissance program, a joint undertaking with an associated company in County Galway, where geochemical sampling employing three two-man crews is currently in progress to evaluate molybdenum-copper indications.

Diamond drilling carried out by the operating company, Tara Exploration, on Prospecting Licence Nos. 405, 415 and 504 in which your company has varying degrees of participation, is being evaluated. Of the total seven holes put down on these licences, three on No. 504 encountered sub ore grade zinc sulphide mineralization.

CAMP LAKE GOLD PROPERTY, N.W.T.

As noted in the Progress Report to Shareholders dated August 16, 1966, the recommended program of an additional 6,000 feet of diamond drilling on the 1,000 acre Camp Lake gold property has been temporarily deferred as the undertaking at 'Project Circle' was given top priority over other activities in the Northwest Territories. The 1965 work credits were adequate to maintain all claims in good standing over a considerable period.

In the 1965 program a total of 14,335 feet of drilling was carried out on the two established gold zones, and on a third, new discovery, known as the 'South Zone'. Detailed drilling on the No. 1 and No. 2 Zones, which are parallel shears lying approximately 100 feet apart, was done at several levels to a vertical depth of 450 feet, with one deeper hole intersecting the zones at a depth of 700 feet. The No. 1 Zone has an approximate length of 100 feet and width of 4.1 feet, with an overall average of 0.64 ounce gold per ton; and the No. 2 Zone has a length of 400 feet, and a width of 3.8 feet, with an overall average grade of 0.58 ounce gold per ton.

The new 'South Zone', about 600 feet south of the No. 2, was tested by a series of shallow holes over a strike length of 480 feet. Averages of nine drill intersections over the 480 feet of strike was 0.52 ounce gold per ton across 4.0 feet. Although considerably more drilling is required to establish tonnage and grade factors in the 'South Zone', the Company's mining consultants noted that the overall cumulative average indicated to date for the three zones is 0.56

ounce gold across 4.0 feet over an aggregate strike length of approximately 980 feet.

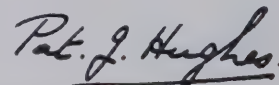
This property is considered a valuable asset of the Company, the importance of which would be very considerably enhanced in the event of any world increase in the price of gold. It is of interest to note that the average grade of ore treated at the Discovery Mines' property to the east, varied between \$23.11 and \$26.27 during the years 1963-65, which compares with the cumulative average grade at the Camp Lake property of 0.56 ounce gold per ton, a gross value equal to \$21.14 with gold at \$37.75 per ounce.

Your Directors note with satisfaction, the gratifying results at the Tynagh Mine in Ireland operated by Irish Base Metals Limited, the wholly-owned subsidiary of Northgate Exploration Limited, in which your Company holds a block of 218,000 shares. The value of metals produced during 1966, the first year of operation, will likely exceed \$15 million. In December, 1966, Northgate's subsidiary redeemed approximately \$2.5 million of its funded debt, and it is expected that the remaining debt will be retired out of revenues generated during the current year. In the foreseeable future, your Company anticipates dividend income from this investment in Northgate Exploration Limited in an amount sufficient to enable a continuing program of exploration without recourse to outside equity financing.

In addition to the shareholding in Northgate, your Company's wholly-owned subsidiary holds a block of 85,000 shares of Gortdrum Mines Limited, plus other miscellaneous investments in other mining companies. Gortdrum Mines Limited is scheduled to commence production of its copper-silver mine near Tipperary, Ireland, by mid-1967.

Your Directors are understandably optimistic over the outlook for the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



President.

January 25, 1967.



The 2,000 ton concentrator at Tynagh, County Galway, operated by Irish Base Metals Limited, wholly-owned subsidiary of Northgate Exploration Limited. Regular production commenced December, 1965, gross value of first full year's output over \$15 Million. Below: The \$6.5 Million concentrator under construction at the copper-silver property of Gortdrum Mines Limited, Tipperary, Ireland.



ANGLO UNITED DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT OCTOBER 31, 1966

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash (note 1)	.....
Accounts receivable	.....
Demand loan	.....

INVESTMENTS

Quoted — at lower of cost or (market value — \$1,302,781)	.....
Unquoted — at nominal value	.....

FIXED ASSETS — at cost

Furniture and equipment	.....
Exploration vehicles	.....

DEFERRED EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS (note 2)

Mining claims and oil leases	.....
Exploration expenses	.....
Administration expenses	.....
Organization expenses	.....

NOTES:

1. Balances in Irish currency have been converted to Canadian dollars at the rate prevailing on October 31, 1966.
2. Amounts shown for deferred expenses and other assets represent costs to date less amounts written off and are not intended to reflect present or future values.

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued charges
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SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized —	
7,000,000 shares without par value	
Issued and fully paid —	
4,900,000 shares

DEFICIT
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MITED

1966	1965
13,592	\$ 45,727
49,143	26,739
—	152,273
62,735	\$ 224,739

294,423	300,335
1	36,000
294,424	\$ 336,335

4,646	4,646
4,755	4,416
9,401	\$ 9,062

172,500	214,000
362,757	208,243
136,728	107,628
14,495	14,495

686,480	\$ 544,366
1,053,040	\$1,114,502

1966	1965
229,241	\$ 192,821

541,950	2,541,950
718,151	\$1,620,269
823,799	\$ 921,681
1,053,040	\$1,114,502

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Anglo United Development Corporation Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary as at October 31, 1966 and the consolidated statements of deferred exploration and administration expenses and deficit for the year ended on that date. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of deferred exploration and administration expenses and deficit, when read in conjunction with the notes thereto, present fairly the consolidated financial position of the companies as at October 31, 1966 and the consolidated results of their operations for the year ended on that date, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

MCDONALD, CURRIE & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, Canada,
1st December, 1966

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

"ALAN R. B. LOWE", Director

"R. E. FASKEN", Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFERRED ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

For the Year Ended October 31, 1966

BALANCE — OCTOBER 31, 1965			\$107,628
Less: Overprovision of 1965 legal and professional fees			<u>1,500</u>
			106,128
Shareholder's information	\$13,706		
Interest expense	12,586		
Travel and accommodation	8,741		
Legal and professional	2,001		
Salaries	3,900		
Transfer agent's fees	3,451		
Office and stationery	3,321		
Rent	1,800		
Miscellaneous	1,113		
Directors' fees	225		
Taxes	181		
Stock exchange fee	100		
	<u>51,125</u>		
Less:			
Gas and oil receipts	\$5,872		
Interest and dividends	7,421		
Amount recovered from a participant in an exploration venture	<u>4,516</u>	17,809	33,316
			<u>139,444</u>
Less: Expenditures applicable to claims abandoned			<u>2,716</u>
BALANCE — OCTOBER 31, 1966			<u>\$136,728</u>

ANGLO UNITED DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED AND ITS WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIT

For the Year Ended October 31, 1966

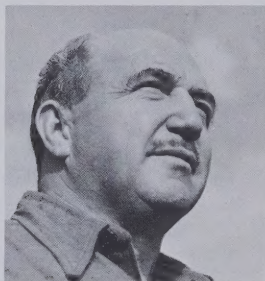
	1966	1965
BALANCE — BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$1,620,269	\$1,615,860
Profit on sales of investments	—	6,741
	<u>1,620,269</u>	<u>1,609,119</u>
Mining claims abandoned —		
Cost	41,500	
Exploration expenditures applicable thereto	11,755	
Administration expenditures applicable thereto	<u>2,716</u>	
	55,971	—
Write down of unquoted investment in oil company to nominal value	35,999	—
Write down of quoted investments to the lower of cost or market	5,912	1,330
Participation in exploration syndicate written off	—	9,820
	<u>97,882</u>	<u>11,150</u>
BALANCE — END OF YEAR	<u>\$1,718,151</u>	<u>\$1,620,269</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFERRED EXPLORATION EXPENSES

For the Year Ended October 31, 1966

BALANCE — OCTOBER 31, 1965		\$208,243	
Exploration — Canada			
General field operations	\$37,709		
Diamond drilling	24,428		
Advisory fees	11,355		
Freight and transportation	9,987		
Travel and accommodation	3,164		
Engineer's reports and fees	3,150		
Assays and supplies	2,907		
Equipment rentals	2,677		
Taxes and licenses	2,071		
Rentals on oil properties	2,028		
Wages and salaries	1,305		
Field and camp supplies	1,086		
Miscellaneous	770		
Office and stationery	660		
Maps and prints	532		
Insurance	399		
Workmen's compensation	125		
	<u>104,353</u>		
Less: Amount recovered from a participant in an exploration venture	21,855	82,498	
Exploration — Ireland			
Salaries and wages	27,412		
Expenditures in exploration joint venture	23,349		
Assays and supplies	18,365		
Travel and accommodation	5,558		
Exploration vehicle expense	4,061		
Office and stationery	2,799		
Insurance	1,950		
Miscellaneous	1,122		
Field equipment	732		
Licenses and taxes	643		
Maps and prints	435		
Rent	261		
Engineer's reports and fees	225		
	<u>86,912</u>		
Less: Interest income	141		
Land deposit recovered	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,141</u>	<u>83,771</u>
			374,512
Less: Expenditures applicable to Claims abandoned			11,755
BALANCE — OCTOBER 31, 1966			<u>\$362,757</u>

THE COMPANY'S MINING CONSULTANTS



GORDON W. MOORE,
B.Sc., P.Eng.

Gordon W. Moore has been a consulting mining engineer for the past 39 years since graduating from the Nova Scotia Technical College in 1927 with a degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in Mining Engineering. He interrupted his career to serve with the R.C.A.F. during the years 1941 to 1945. Mr. Moore's specialty is field exploration in which capacity he has examined properties throughout Canada, as well as abroad. Among other projects, he was prominently associated with Northgate's Irish Base Metals' discovery of the Tynagh Mine in Ireland in 1961.



PHILIP R. WILSON,
M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

Philip R. Wilson, a native of London, emigrated to Canada in 1947, working at the Aunor Gold Mine in Ontario, where his interest in mining took him to prospectors' classes in Timmins. Moving to Vancouver in '48, he continued at prospectors' classes at night school, enrolling at University of B.C. in the fall of 1949, graduating in Geological Engineering in 1953, obtaining his M.A.Sc. in 1955. Before and after graduation he crammed a wide range of varied mining experience in Western Canada. After a stint at prospecting, joined Placer Development in 1962, acting as resident engineer on a B.C. Iron property, and thereafter as assistant manager of exploration in Ireland, Greece and U.S.A., before joining Anglo United as Resident Manager in Ireland at the beginning of 1965.



JOHN H. PARKER
B.Sc., P.Eng.

John H. Parker graduated in 1951 from the University of Alberta with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geological Engineering and was active in field exploration in the Beaverlodge Uranium Area until early 1954 when he went to the Yellowknife Area, N.W.T., joining the Byrne organization with which he remained until 1964, working at the Rayrock and other mines in the area. Since January 1964 he has been an officer and director of the consulting firm, Precambrian Mining Services Limited, geological and mining engineers. He has had a wide experience in the Yellowknife Area. Age 37 and married, Mr. Parker resides in the Town of Yellowknife and is currently its Mayor. During 1965, he acted on the three-man advisory Committee on the Development of Government in the N.W.T.



GEORGE W. McCONNELL,
M.A.Sc., P.Eng.

George W. McConnell, age 32 years, graduated in 1957 from the University of Toronto with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering, obtaining his M.A.Sc. in 1959 at U. of T. He joined the Byrne organization in 1958, working in the Northwest Territories, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. Since January 1964, he has been an officer and director of Precambrian Mining Services Limited, continuing an association with John Parker that began in 1958 in the Byrne organization. Like his co-director and long-time associate in Yellowknife mining exploration, Mr. McConnell takes an active part in the community of the town of Yellowknife where he and his wife are permanent residents.

